

**TRANSLATION STRATEGIES FOUND IN TRANSLATING  
SCRIPT OF DRAMAPADA *SUATU HARI*  
INTO *SILLY JEALOUSY***



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# **TRANSLATION STRATEGIES FOUND IN TRANSLATING SCRIPT OF DRAMAPADA *SUATU HARI* INTO *SILLY JEALOUSY***

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The purposes of this research are to explain type of strategies used, to identify dominant types of strategies used and to explain the equivalence of translation in Pada Suatu Hari (the script of drama) into Silly Jealousy. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data of this research are translations text in Pada Suatu hari into Silly Jealousy. The researcher uses documentation to collect the data. The researcher also uses comparative method to analyze the data of this research. The result of this research shows that there are 979 data that found by the researcher. First, there are some types of strategies used by translator, they are 160 data or 16% include addition of word, 55 data or 6% include addition of phrase, 63 data or 6% include addition of clause, 30 data or 3% include addition of sentence, 143 data or 15% include deletion of word, 60 data or 6% include deletion of phrase, 51 data or 5% include deletion of clause, 26 data or 3% deletion of sentence, 130 data or 13 % include adoption, 86 data or 9% include level shift, 39 data or 4% include structural shift, 105 data or 11% include class shift and 31 data or 3% include intra system shift. Second, dominant type of strategies used that found by researcher is addition of word. Third, the researcher finds 360 data or 37% include equivalence of translation and 619 data or 63% include non-equivalence of translation.*

**Keyword: Translation, Strategies Used, Equivalence.**

## **A. Introduction**

Communication is one of the crucial aspects in human life. It can be used to connect and relate to other people. We need an international language that is used to communicate. English used to communicate with other people in the world as the international language. English is a second language or foreign language in Indonesia. There are some techniques that can be used to understand the second language, like translation and interpretation. It has dissimilar in result, the result of translation is written, and meanwhile the result of interpretation is oral.

Translation is needed for a person who studies foreign language, especially in English because it is an international language. It has function to help the reader to be easier to understand the content of the text. According to Catford (1965:20) "Translation is the replacement of textual in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)".

Translation is related to translator. A translator has role of translating other languages to target languages. As a translator, he or she cannot translate a text one by one, it must be based on the appropriateness of the context. Besides that, a translator is also expected to choose the correct diction.

There are some translation problems in translation. According to Miremadi (1991) "There are two translation problems, namely lexical problem and syntactic problem". Further, Miremadi (1991) states that "lexical problem is divide into five subcategories, namely denotative meaning, lexical meaning, metaphorical expression, semantic avoids and proper names". Miremadi (1991) also states that "there are some subcategories of syntactic problem, namely word classes, grammatical relation, word order, style and pragmatics aspect". The translator can use some translation strategies to solve the problems in translation, they are deletion, addition, adaption, adoption, and shifts. Shift is divided into two mains types, namely level shift and category shift. There are four varieties of category shift, they are structural shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.

Equivalent is important in translation. Equivalence means to make the same meaning without changing the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Catford (1965:52) states that “Translation equivalence occurs when SL and TL item are relatable to the same feature of substance”. To get equivalent, the translator uses also translation strategies. In this research, the writer focuses on the analysis on translation strategies used by translator. The researcher wants to know the translation and equivalent strategies that used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*. For example, Source language (SL) shows that the sentence of *pada suatu hari* is not translated into target language (TL). It means that there is deletion used in equivalent strategies in the sentence. Moreover, target language (TL) shows that the sentence *silly jealousy* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there is addition that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence. In addition, source language shows that the word *berhadapan* (verb) in Indonesian sentence is translated to *face to face* (verb phrase). It means that there is a level shift from verb into verb phrase. The meaning of the source language is different from target language, but it does not change the message of the source language. There is a deletion in this sentence. Source language (SL) shows that the word *kembali* is not translated to target language (TL). It means that there is a deletion that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence. Furthermore, target language (TL) indicates that the word *they* and *again* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there are two additions that are used in equivalent strategies.

The researcher uses the script of drama as the data source. The researcher uses script of drama in this research for some reasons. First, there are many non equivalents in this script. Second, the researcher wants to know the dissimilarity of the diction from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Third, the researcher desires to know transfer of source language (SL) into target language (TL) in the data source.

The researcher discusses the previous studies which relation to this research. First, this research is compared with Ratnasari's research. The

previous studies analyzes of the shift translation and omission in *The Cookbook Classic Essential Cake* and *Essential Classic Cake*. Meanwhile, this research analyze of strategies used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*. Moreover, Ratnasari's research uses the cookbook as the object, while the researcher of this research uses the script of drama as the object. Second, this research is compared with Setyawati's research. The previous study analyzes translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in the novel *Married to the Viscount* by Sabrina Jefries into *Rahasia Sang Viscount*. In addition, Setyawati's research uses novel as the object of the object, meanwhile, the researcher of this research uses the script of drama as the object. Both of the research use translation analysis to analyze the data.

The researcher uses some theory related to the topic, such as notion of translation, types of translation, principle in translation, process of translation, translation problem, and equivalent strategies in translation and notion of the drama script.

Pinchuck (1977:38) states that "Translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance". There are some types of translation. Catford (1965:21) divides translation into three distinctive types, namely full translation vs. partial translation, total vs. restricted translation and rank of ,translation. In addition, Savory (1969:49) in Nababan (2004:15) gives some principles that could be used to measure the quality of translation.

"They are a translation must give the words of the original, a translation must give the ideas of the original, a translation should read like an original work, a translation should read like a translation, a translation should reflect the style of the original, a translation should possess the style of the translation, a translation should read as a contemporary of the original, a translation should read as a contemporary of the translator, in a translation, a translator must never add to or leave out anything, in a translation, a translator may, if need be, add or leave out something."

The translator needs some process to translate source language (SL) into target language (TL). Nida's (1975:80) in Sutopo and Candraningrum (2001:9) states that"Three steps of translation process, those steps are: (1)

analyze, (2) transfer, and (3) restructuring”. Sometimes, translation problem is occur when the translator translate source language (SL) into target language (TL). According to Miremadi (1991) “There are two translation problem, namely lexical problem and syntactic problem”.

Equivalent is needed in translation. To get equivalent in translation, the translator can use some strategies. The first strategy to get equivalent in translation is addition. Nida (1964:227) in Nababan (2004:39) explains that “Addition of information may also be required due to the shift of voice and the alternation of word classes to avoid misinterpretation”. The second strategy to get equivalent in translation is deletion. Baker (1992:40) in Nababan (2004:41) refers to deletion as “omission of a lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language”. The third strategy to get equivalent in translation is adoption, According to Catford (1965) “Adoption is also one of strategies that used to determine the equivalences of translation. The way that used in this strategy is adopt some words that reside in the target language (TL)”.

The next strategy to get equivalent in translation is adaptation. Pinchuck (1977:190) states that “Adaptation is used when the others do not suffice. It involves modifying the concept or using a situation analogous to the SL situation though not identical to it”. The last strategy to get equivalent in translation is shift. Shift is divided into two main types, namely level shift and category shift. According to Catford (1965:73) “Level of shift is source language (SL) item at one linguistic level has a target language (TL) translation equivalent at a different level”. Category shift is divided into some part, the first is structural shift. Catford (1965) in Cowie and Shuttleworth (1997:159) states that “Structure shift involves grammatical change between the structure of source text and target language”. The second is class shift. Cowie and Shuttleworth (1997:18) states that “Class Shift involves translating an SL item by means of a TL item belonging to a different grammatical class”. The third is unit shift. Catford (1965:5) states that “A unit shift is defined as a stretch of language activity which is the carrier of a

pattern of a particular kind (sentence, clause and group)". The last part of category shift is intra system shift. Carford (1965:79) states that "Intra system shift correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different-non corresponding-system in the TL".

The other theory that is support this research are notion of script and notion of drama. According to Schank & Abelson (1977:41) "A script is a predetermined, stereotyped sequence of actions that defines a well-known situation". Moreover, "Drama is a form of literature intended for performance by actors" (Encyclopedia America, 1973:333).

## **B. Research Method**

The data used in this research are translations text of translation strategies found in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly jealousy*. The researcher uses *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly jealousy* as data source. The data is translated by Ary Kurniawati, Yessi Trisiani and Cahya.

This research, the researcher uses documentation method to collect the data. There are some procedures to collect the data; first, reading both of source language and target language of *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly jealousy*; second, finding strategies used that found in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly jealousy*; third, making notes type of strategies used that is used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly jealousy*; forth, writing down all note into paper; fifth, making code of the data.

The researcher uses comparing method to analyze the data. In this research, the researcher classifies the strategies used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly jealousy*. She uses some steps to analyzing the data as follow; first, comparing the data between source language and target language; second, finding the data in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly jealousy*; third, categorizing the types of strategies used; forth, analyzing strategies used; fifth, categorizing equivalent and non-equivalent and the last, making conclusion and suggestion.



### C. Result and Discussion

The researcher finds some types of translation strategies that found in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly jealousy* as follow

#### 1. Addition of Word

005/SJ/001/SL2/TL2/ADD

SL: Beberapa saat mereka saling tersenyum.

TL: they smile at each other *for* a while.

The sentence above shows that there is an addition of word. Target language (TL) shows that the word *for* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there is an addition of word that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.

#### 2. Addition of Phrase

010/SJ/001/SL2/TL2/ADD

SL: *Nenek* menggeleng sambil tersenyum manja

TL: *Nenek* shake *one's head* and smile spoily

The sentence above shows that there is an addition of phrase. Target language (TL) indicates that the phrase *one's head* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there is an addition of phrase that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.

#### 3. Addition of Clause

012/SJ/001/SL2/TL2/ADD

SL: Malu

TL: *I'm* shy

Target language (TL) indicates that the clause *I'm* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there is an addition of clause that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.

#### 4. Addition of Sentence

001/SJ/001/SL1/TL1/ADD

SL: Pada Suatu Hari

TL: *silly jealousy*

In the sentence above, there is an addition of sentence. Target language (TL) shows that the sentence *silly jealousy* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there is an addition of sentence that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.

#### 5. Deletion of Word

005/SJ/001/SL2/TL2/DEL

SL: Beberapa saat mereka saling tersenyum.

TL: they smile at each other *for a while*.

Source language (SL) shows that the word beberapa is not translated in target language (TL). It means that there is a deletion of word in this sentence.

#### 6. Deletion of Phrase

006/SJ/001/SL2/TL2/DEL

SL: Suatu saat mereka sama-sama menuju ke sofa, duduk berdampingan, seperti sepasang “pemuda dan pemudi”.

TL: They come to sofa together; *they* sit down side by side like a “young” couple.

Source language (SL) shows that the phrase of suatu saat is not translated in target language (TL). It means that there is a deletion of phrase used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.

#### 7. Deletion of Clause

002/SJ/001/SL2/TL2/DEL

SL: “Sandiwara Ini” Dimulai Dengan Meng-Expose Lebih Dulu

TL: “This drama” starts with

The sentence above illustrates a deletion of clause. Source language (SL) illustrates that the sentence of *sandiwara ini dimulai dengan meng-ekspose lebih dulu* is translated to *this drama starts with* in target language (TL). In this sentence, it is not complete translation. Meng-expose lebih dulu is not translated in target language (TL). It indicates that there is a deletion of clause used in equivalent strategies in this sentence.

## 8. Deletion of Sentence

001/SJ/001/SL1/TL1/DEL

SL: Pada Suatu Hari

TL: silly jealousy

The sentence above shows that there is a deletion of sentence. In source language (SL) shows that the sentence of pada suatu hari is not translated in target language (TL). It means that there is a deletion of sentence used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.

## 9. Adoption

010/SJ/001/SL2/TL2/ADOP

SL: **Nenek** menggeleng sambil tersenyum manja

TL: **Nenek** shake *one's head* and smile spoily

The sentence above shows that there is an adoption that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence. The word **nenek** in source language is also translated to **nenek** in target language. It means that there is an adoption in the sentence.

## 10. Level Shift

004/SJ/002/SL2/TL2/LEV

SL: Beberapa saat mereka saling memandang

TL: Kakek and Nenek look at each other for a while

The sentence above illustrates a level shift from Indonesian verb into verb phrase. It shows that the word memandang (verb) in Indonesian sentence is translated to look at (verb phrase) in target language. It means that there is a level shift from verb into verb phrase.

#### **11. Structural Shift**

002/SJ/001/SL2/TL2/STRUCTE

SL: “Sandiwara Ini” Dimulai Dengan Meng-Expose Lebih Dulu

TL: “This drama” starts with

There is a structural shift in the sentence. Structures of source language (SL) “sandiwara ini” are noun (sandiwara) and pronoun (ini), meanwhile it is translated in target language (TL) are pronoun (this) and verb (drama). It means that there is a structural shift in the sentence.

#### **12. Class Shift**

004/SJ/001/SL/TL/CLASS

SL: Beberapa saat mereka saling memandang

TL: Kakek and Nenek look at each other for a while

In this case there is a class shift from Indonesian adverb into English adjective. It shows that the word saling (adverb) in Indonesian sentence is translated to each (adjective). It means that there is a class shift in the sentence.

#### **13. Intra System Shift**

006/SJ/001/SL2/TL2/INTRA

SL: Suatu saat mereka sama-sama menuju ke sofa, duduk berdampingan, seperti sepasang pemuda dan pemudi.

TL: They come to sofa together; they sit down side by side like a young couple.

The sentence above shows Indonesian plural into singular. Source language (SL) show that the phrase “pemuda dan pemudi” (plural) is translated to “young” (singular). It means that there is an intra-system shift in the sentence.

The explanation above, there are 13 types of strategies used that are found in this research, they are addition of word, addition of phrase, addition of clause, addition of sentence, deletion of word, deletion of phrase, deletion of clause, deletion of sentence, adoption, level shift, structural shift, class shift and intra system shift.

Moreover, the researcher analyzes dominant type of strategies used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*. In addition, the researcher also analyzes equivalent and non-equivalent in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*.

#### **D. Conclusion**

Conclusion is derived from the analysis of problem statement in this research. Based on the data analysis, the researcher illustrates the result of data analysis as follow:

1. The translator uses some translation strategies in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*, namely addition of word, addition of phrase, addition of clause, addition of sentence, deletion of word, deletion of phrase, deletion of clause, deletion of sentence, adoption, level shift, structural shift, class shift and intra-system shift. The researcher finds 980 data in this translation. It is include 160 data or 16% addition of word, 55 data or 6% addition of phrase, 63 data or 6% addition of clause, 30 data or 3% addition of sentence, 143 data or 15% deletion of word, 60 data or 6% deletion of phrase, 51 data or 5% deletion of clause, 26 data or 3% deletion of sentence, 130 data or 13% of adoption, 86 data or 9% of level shift, 39 data or 4% of structural shift, 105 data or 11% of class shift and 31 data or 3% of intra-system shift.

2. The researcher finds some translation strategies in this translation. It contains deletion, it is divided into deletion of word, deletion of phrase, deletion of clause and deletion of sentence; addition is divided into addition of word, addition of phrase, addition of clause and addition of sentence, adoption, level shift, structural shift, class shift and intra-system shift. Based on the result of analyze the data above, it concluded that the dominant of strategies used by translator is called addition of word.
3. The researcher finds 979 data in this translation. There are 360 data or 37% equivalent in this translation and 619 data or 63% non-equivalent in this translation. Based on the result of analysis above, it concluded that data that found in *Pada Suatu Hari Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy* is non-equivalent.

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